

This Is A Negro Paper Dedicated To The Maintenance Of Peace, Good Will, Order, And Domestic Tranquility In Our State

THE COMMUNITY CITIZEN

A PAPER OF CHARACTER, EDUCATION AND INFORMATION

MITCHELL MEMORIAL LIBRARY
MISSISSIPPI STATE UNIVERSITY
STATE COLLEGE, MISSISSIPPI

VOLUME EIGHT

NEW ALBANY, MISSISSIPPI, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1956

NUMBER FIVE

NO ROOM FOR CURSING

It seems that we are a group of people who like to argue without foundations on which to base our arguments. There are but few of us who seek to produce facts which will support our arguments. I heard an agitator say that Thurgood Marshall and Abraham Lincoln were the two best friends the Negro has ever had. Yet he was not able to produce any history concerning Mr. Lincoln's friendship, and he could not cover the fact that Mr. Marshall had married a white woman. He even had not heard that Marshall had married, neither did he know that the Communists have Marshall employed at a salary of \$12,000 a year. Mr. Marshall does not have the Negro's interest at heart, it is the \$12,000 which motivates his activities.

Mr. Marshall, being a Negro himself with high culture, and has shown that he is not satisfied with claiming a Negro woman as his associate. He knows that there are others as cultured as he. Yet, he has some believing that he is trying to make room for his race through sympathy.

There is only one way to help any body of group of people, and that is by exposing their actual standing.

1950 census report shows that 10% of the population of the United States are Negroes (15,000,000). The following facts were taken from "Uniform Crime Report for the United States" issued by the FBI, Department of Justice, Vol. XXV No. 2 Annual report for 1954. It is published by the Government Printing Office and reports arrests in 1,389 cities with a total population of 38,642,183 during the year of 1954.

Look at the following figures, see what ratio 10% sustain to 90% of the U. S. Population, in some cases 7 to 1:

70% arrested for gambling were negroes.

63% arrested for murder were negroes.

63% arrested for dope violations were negroes.

63% arrested for aggravated assaults were negroes.

62% arrested for prostitution were negroes.

55% arrested for possession of deadly weapons were negroes.

53% arrested for robbery were negroes.

43% arrested for all other assaults were negroes.

41% arrested for liquor violations were negroes.

40% arrested for rape were negroes.

35% arrested for receiving stolen property were negroes.

33% arrested for burglaries, breaking and entering were negroes.

33% arrested for disorderly conduct were negroes.

31% arrested for larceny were negroes.

29% arrested for suspicion were negroes.

28% arrested for offense against children and families were negroes.

22% arrested for all other sex offenses were negroes.

22% arrested for embezzlement and fraud were negroes.

21% arrested for auto thefts were negroes.

21% arrested for vagrancy were negroes.

18% arrested for drunkenness were negroes.

15% arrested for forgery and counterfeiting were negroes.

14% arrested for drunken driving were negroes.

The above facts were not produced through prejudice but they were actually taken from the FBI files. If we will look at the above figures, and compare the percent of Negroes (10% with 90%) with the percent of the people in the U. S., we can easily see that we lead in committing all types of crime.

The Good Book teaches that

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC

The Jewelry firm once owned by Pearson and McGee, is now owned by J. P. McGee. His business is located on Bankhead, at the right going west just before crossing the G. M. & O. Railroad.

Mr. McGee is never too busy to spend time with those who solicit his assistance. We have had dealings with him for more than three years, and we can truthfully say that Mr. McGee and his helper are so tactful and courteous that it brings joy to trade with them.

Mr. McGee is stocked with Diamonds-Watches, and other fine jewelry which will satisfy the taste of anybody. Then too, if your watch is sick, Mr. McGee will put it in good order.

You will find his advertisement in another space in this paper. Stop by and see them, you will be proud of it.

two cannot walk together except they be agreed. Our manner of conduct has prevented every nation on earth from inviting the Negro into its society. We don't have room for cursing anybody.

It is not our color that the world looks at with an eye of disdain, but it is our conduct. As a general thing, we say that we are snubbed, and curse the other fellow. But a thorough investigation will show that the mass of our people conduct themselves in such a way that those who have acquired any degree of intelligence are made ashamed of the way we carry on some time.

Every effort put forth to let us see ourselves will do more good toward helping us than all the articles written with an aim to criticize other races as if they were holding us back. There is but one thing that can keep any man from success, and that is himself. Thousands of Negroes have accepted the wrong information. They have been made to believe that the world owes them a living, and that his color is the cause of him not receiving what he should get.

I hold in my possession a letter from a member of a Syndicate Company. They are feature writers for Negro news papers. They sell their articles to Negro newspapers at a list price from \$5.00 to \$15.00.

The headquarters of this firm is in Chicago. They offer to sell me an article of 5000 words for \$15.00. The article is to show how cruel the Negroes are being treated in the South.

All the information this Syndicate Company receives is what they read in clippings from newspapers. They buy these clippings from a clipping bureau.

A deal of our people fall for just such stuff, and at the same time they know more of the conditions than the person whom they are following. They believe it because they see it in print, and know that it is a lie.

The man who lives in the South does not have to look to outside sources for information as to how we are treated. And one who does not live in the South cannot tell how Southern people are treated.

One does not have to be a diplomat to see why agitation is kept up in the South by Northern propagandists. Their objective is to make money.

We should quite cursing others, and use that energy trying to help ourselves.

On a soil where a hardpan of limited thickness existed, deep tillage increased cotton yield by more than 1600 pounds of seed cotton per acre according to the Delta Branch Experiment Station.

4,100,000 members of the Boy Scouts of America belong to 538 local councils and 104,000 units.

Segregated South Beats Integrated North Says Negro

Editor of Herald:

Do we want integration in Virginia? I have searched up and down, in and out, pro and con, and I have not been able to find but one answer to this question. The answer is "No."

First, I want to say that I am a Negro and I am proud of it. I love my race, and I will still fight for anything and everything that will benefit my race.

I believe we should have equal work with equal pay. We should not be turned away from jobs on account of color. Lots of places could hire Negroes, both male and female, but they have not done this before, just haven't given it much thought, I guess. I would like very much to see this done, but I want it done on a voluntary basis. I believe it can be done to the great advantage of both races. But integration will hinder such a program. Here is just one of the reasons why integration will not work.

As I have said before I have lived in New York and Connecticut for a long time, where I don't think they ever had segregation in schools, and after all of this time the white and Negro children still have fights. Some of the mothers used to come to church to ask the minister to contact the principals of various schools to see if they (the principal) could do anything to prevent these fights, caused by name calling by both races. There is another reason I give you why integration is not the answer.

I have close friends in Connecticut that come from way down south and they send their children back down south to school. Why? Because a Negro child gets a better education under Negro teachers than they do under white teachers. In all of Connecticut I never saw a Negro teacher. I have friends who are teacher graduates from Yale University but they had to come South to teach. Some Negroes seem to think that integration is a big gain for the Negro race in the South. I think equal schools and facilities in every way and retain our own teachers is far a much better gain for our people and our children than integration and losing our teachers.

Of course, according to the speaker that was supposed to be speaking for all of the Negro teachers in Virginia at the VTA convention in Richmond last month, all of the Negro teachers in Virginia want integration. Of course, that is not true, because I have contacted some of the teachers and they told me that they were not at the convention, and had not been there at all when this statement was made. These teachers are not for integration. Now is the time for all of the Negro teachers that are opposed to integration to let themselves be heard. It certainly is not a crime for them to stand up and be counted.

We have by far better educated Negroes in the South than in the North. We have far more Negro businesses in the South and far more wealthy Negroes. Some of you who have lived up North or even just visited, stop for a moment and think how many of our people have you seen laying bricks, carpentering, electricians, plumbing. You can find all of these and lots of the other trades in practically every town and village in the South. Why is this not up North where they have every opportunity, so they say. One of the reasons is that a Negro tradesman can not get into the union. So it don't make any difference how much you know about a trade if you are not a union man you can't work on the job. And they won't take

THE COMMUNITY CITIZEN AND ITS EDITOR WERE INTERVIEWED

A young white man came to our office Saturday evening and spent about two hours interviewing me and my paper, The Community Citizen. He introduced himself as Charles Lipidary, a student lawyer, Bard Col. He gave his home address as Annandale-on-Hudson, N. Y.

The young lawyer stated that his mission is to interview the leading Negroes of Mississippi, to get their views of Segregation, Integration, and the Race Relation that exists in our State.

I was very proud of the opportunity to disclose my stand and attitude relating to the issue of segregation and integration. This young man wanted to know, "has the Citizens Council of Mississippi sought any aid from my particular publication?" I told him no, but I, and all level-headed Negroes were seeking the protection of the Citizens Council. He wanted to know, "Do you believe that the NAACP is being sponsored for the Negroes' benefit?" I told him no, that the NAACP officials do not have the Negro's interest in mind, whatever. He wanted to know, "What do you think the NAACP is being sponsored for?" I told him that the NAACP is being sponsored as a means to help the Communists to overthrow our system of government, and that they hoped to use the Negro as a tool. At this point, his face changed to many colors. He stated that Mrs. Roosevelt is a member of the NAACP, "Do you class her as a Communist?" I said, "money is a mighty big power, and she could be."

The young man's flat-short manner of expression caused me to ask him, "are you Jew?" He quickly said, "I sure am." Then he wanted to know, had I received any support to my paper from the Jewish people. I said "very little, and please give your idea as to why." He said, "your paper supports the Citizens Council of Mississippi is the reason why you do not receive much support from my people. We do not believe in the Citizens Council." I told him that I did not receive any less support from his people since disclosing my paper as a solicitor of aid from the Citizens Council than before. He asked, "Don't you believe that the Jews think more of the Negro than the American White man." I said, "they will have to do more demonstrating than what they have to change my mind."

Mr. Lipidary asked, "are you satisfied with the present school conditions as they exist

(Continued on page two)

Negroes in the mines. I know because I was turned down on several occasions. I can and you can work at any of the trades down here if you have the know-how.

We have far more professional Negroes in the South. Our teachers have a high standard of preparation and understand our children better than they would a white teacher.

We even have far more working on the railroad sections in the South. A section gang in the North is about 99% white, all foreigners practically.

So I ask the parents of our children to consider their children's future. To think for themselves. This is your home, you are the ones who are going to live here with your neighbors. You are the ones to look for all there is to gain—for better schools, better education, better living and better relationship with your neighbors in your community.

Bruit Andrews,
Rt. 6, Farmville, Va.

THE SOUTHERN VIEW OF SEGREGATION

An Address by Attorney General Eugene Cook of Georgia before the Conservative Society of The Yale Law School in New Haven, Conn.

I desire at the outset to absolve my host, the Yale Conservative Society, from all complicity in my feeble endeavors to give you in part the views of the people of the deep South respecting segregation of the Negro and White races. The members do not know what I shall say and, as much as I regret it, I am not a Yale alumnus.

While this should not be held against the Society as being guilty by association, the fact is that at the time I studied law my dean, now President of Tulane University, was a Yale graduate. My close and warm association with him caused me to appreciate and to respect this great institution and its huge student and alumni population and inspired me to welcome this opportunity.

I wish to make it clear that I have not come here as an apologist for my region or as a critic of yours. Rather it shall be my purpose to present to you, in the most straightforward and dispassionate manner I know the facts and the law, as the South sees them, about racial segregation.

I am aware that our viewpoints on this subject may differ. I respect your right to your opinion and I am assuming you will accord me the same consideration.

It is the view of most Southerners that in these times of material frustration and conflict within our government the expedient course is to seek immediate remedies even at the expense of fundamentals. And, in bowing to expediency, the rights, privileges and immunities guaranteed by our Federal Constitution more often than not have been ignored, abused, abridged or thrown into the discard.

The expedient of the depression was the centralization of power in the Federal government.

The expedient of World War II was the regimentation of our people and resources.

The expedient of postwar reconstruction, readjustment and resulting tensions was the entrenchment of bureaucracy on the national level.

We believe that each step taken along this road to expediency has carried this Nation farther away from the fundamental concept upon which it was founded - that the source of power rests with the people as expressed through their duly-elected officials and representatives.

Now that this drama is reaching its climax, we can see belatedly how much it has cost us in terms of circumscribing the lives and liberties of individual citizens and reducing the status of State and local governments. We can see now the dangers posed for the future if the present trend becomes policy and that policy becomes the law of the land.

We have allowed the concentration of more and more power in the hands of fewer and fewer men.

We have permitted the development of an ever-expanding Executive Department and an unbridled judiciary.

We have sanctioned the substitution of executive fiat and judicial decree for legislative enactment.

We have waived the rights of individuals and the jurisdiction of local government in favor of regulation from the Nation's capital.

The net result has been the usurpation of legislative power by the executive and judicial branches of our government and the delicate system of checks and balances so studiously contrived by our found-

(Continued on back page)

LETTER TO EDITOR

1920 Maryland Street
Gary 3, Indiana
January 10, 1956

Editor of Negro Paper
Columbus, Miss.

Dear Sir:

I am seeking some friends of mine and felt it wise to find them through your paper . . . therefore, I am writing you in hopes of locating them.

Their names are: Bennie Harris, Betty Whitfield, Emma Hamilton, Farris Moore. Please see if you can locate any of them for me through the papers or whatever means you deem necessary.

It has been over thirty years since we last met, but, I am sure some of them are living in Columbus, Miss.

Please let me know what can be done. For this I am grateful.

Yours very truly
(Mrs.) Ida L. Hunter

P. S. My maiden name was Miss Ida Lee Roby . . . they will remember me by that name.

CLINICAL ASSOCIATION CONSULTANT



Dr. Jack White, assistant professor of surgery and director of the cancer teaching project at the Howard University college of medicine, Washington, D. C., served as a consultant at the 27th annual meeting and the 30th annual clinic of the Florida A and M University Clinical Association February 7-9.



J. EDWARD HINTON

Manager, Special Service Department
Metro Associated Service Inc., N.Y.

RELIGIOUS EMPHASIS WEEK

Tallahassee—The annual Religious Emphasis Week observance at Florida A and M University will be held February 26-March 1, according to the Rev. James Hudson, chairman of the Religious Emphasis Week observance committee.

He has announced that the following persons will serve as guest ministers—Dr. Delton L. Scudder, head professor of religion at the University of Florida, Gainesville; the Rev. Leon D. Sandborne, pastor, The Church of Christ, Union, Berea, Ky.; the Rev. J. Neal Hughtley, college minister, North Carolina College, Durham; and Dr. Melvin Watson, dean, school of religion, Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia.